

“African-American males have a higher rate of lung cancer than white males, although the former smoke fewer cigarettes. We suggest that this may relate to some genetic differences and/or a high intake of dietary fats among African-Americans.”

ACS Award Lecture: Prevention of Lung Cancer, *Cancer Epidemiology, Biomarkers & Prevention*, p. 741

“Japanese men, although smoking significantly more cigarettes than American men for several decades, have a lower risk of lung cancer. Factors that may singly or collectively be responsible for this include that Japanese males begin to smoke later, and they leave a longer unsmoked cigarette butt. During the past two decades, up to 75% of the cigarettes sold in Japan have charcoal filter tips; in the United States, charcoal filter cigarettes make up only 1% of total cigarette sales. Charcoal filter tips reduce the levels of several volatile and ciliotoxic agents in the smoke. Japanese cigarettes have a lower smoke yield of carcinogens like NNK, and the traditional Japanese diet is low in fat and includes protective fish oils. These factors are currently being studied in a collaborative effort with colleagues in Nagoya.

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